

McKnew's, Woman's Store.

Suits

==Marked Very
==Low in the
==Friday Bargain Sale.

All the small lots of suits are gathered on one rack for greater convenience in selection. There can't be many left after the day's selling, as these are the lowest reductions quoted during the season.

\$17.50 to \$21.50 Suits.....\$12.00
\$22.50 to \$28.50 and \$30.00 Suits.....\$15.00
\$28.50 Suits.....\$17.50
\$32.50 Suits.....\$20.00
\$35.00 Suits.....\$22.50
\$45.00 Suits.....\$30.00

Some Coats Half Price.

These are all broken lots and mostly blouses on a separate table, at half price.
\$8.00 Coats.....\$4.00
\$10.00 Coats.....\$5.00
\$12.00 Coats.....\$6.00
\$15.00 Coats.....\$7.50
\$20.00 Coats.....\$10.00
\$25.00 Coats.....\$12.50

One \$45 Velvet Coat.....\$19

Lot of Full-length Coats—very handsome garments—worth up to \$37.50.....\$10

Lot of Children's Coats, worth \$7.....\$2

9 Fur Scarfs. Half Price.

One lot of \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$17.50 Wash Waists.....88c.

One lot of \$17.50 Wash Waists.....\$1

One lot of \$22.50 Wash Waists.....\$1.25

Some \$5.50 Silk Waists.....\$3.75

Some \$8 and \$9 Silk waists.....\$5

WM. H. McKNEW,
933 Pa. Ave.



In Patent Calif. Gun Metal Kid, Tan Russia, White Canvas.

The first debutante of the spring season.

Later you'll see the "\$3.50 copy," but— isn't entire satisfaction worth a dollar and a half?

BURT,
1411 F ST.

If You Want the Best Whiskey

—for medicinal purposes or to offer your guests—get

"Silver Wedding,"

Known for more than a quarter of a century as the purest and finest quality Whiskey obtainable. Sold only here. \$1.00 full quart.

Colonial Wine Co.
318 9th St. Main 2188.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried many remedies and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use of the medicine. I have since found relief."

C. J. Pugh, 967 Park ave., New York City, N.Y.



Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

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THE TASK UNDERTAKEN BY A DOZEN EMINENT CITIZENS. WORKING WITHOUT PAY REPRESENT ALL THE RACES AND INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

Accomplished Sanitary Reforms That
Could Not Have Been Achieved
by the Government.

By WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and
Chicago Record-Herald.

BOMBAY, February 7, 1904.

There are many interesting things to be seen in the municipal authorities of a city to carry on which cannot be undertaken by the government of India because of the laws of caste, religious customs and fanatical prejudices of the people. The Hindu allows no man to enter his home; the women of a Mohammedan household are kept in seclusion, the teachings of the priests are contrary to modern sanitary regulations, and if the municipal authorities should condemn a block of buildings and tear it down, or discover a nuisance and attempt to remove it, they might easily provoke a riot and perhaps a revolution. This has happened frequently. During the last plague a public tumult had to be quelled by soldiers at a large cost of life because of the efforts of the government to isolate and quarantine infected persons and houses.

These peculiar conditions suggested in Bombay the advantage of a semi-public body called "The Improvement Trust." The original object was to clear out the slums and infected places after the plague, to tear down blocks of rotten and filthy tenement houses and erect new buildings on the ground; to widen the streets, to let air and light into moldering festering blocks of decayed and insanitary tenements; to dig sewers and furnish a water supply, and to redeem and regenerate certain portions of the city that were a menace to the public health and morals.

This work was entrusted to twelve eminent citizens representing each of the races and all of the large interests of the city, who commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence of the fanatical element of the people, and would be permitted to do the things and introduce innovations that would not be tolerated if suggested by foreigners, and especially the government.

After the special city which they were organized to perform had been accomplished the improvement trust was made permanent as a useful agency to undertake works of public utility of a similar character which the government could not carry on. The twelve trustees serve without pay or allowances, not one of them receives a penny of compensation for his time or effort, and in even the reimbursement of incidental expenses made necessary in the performance of his duties. This is an exhibition of unusual patriotism, but it is considered perfectly natural in Bombay. To carry out the plans of the trust salaried officials are employed, and a large force is necessary. The trustees have assumed great responsibilities, and supply the place of a board of public works, with larger powers than are usually granted to such officials. The municipality has turned over to them large tracts of real estate, some of which has been improved with great profit. It has secured funds by borrowing from banks upon the personal credit of its members, and by issuing bonds which sell at a high premium, and the money has been used in the improvement of the city, in the introduction of sanitary reforms, in building model tenements for the poor, in creating institutions of public necessity or advantage and by serving the people in various other ways.

The street car system of Bombay, strange to say, belongs to an American company, having been organized by a Mr. Kittredge, who came over here as consul during President Lincoln's administration. Recognizing the advantage of street cars, he interested some American capitalists in the enterprise, got a franchise, laid rails on the principal streets and has been running cars ever since. The present company was chartered in 1874 under the name of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited; the stock is \$1,000,000; bonds have been issued to the amount of \$1,000,000 and the company is now in New York City. The local manager is a Mr. Rimington of New York, and Mr. Ansell, formerly of Tallapoosa, Fla., is superintendent.

The franchise covers the entire city, and at present there is a double-tracked system of about eighteen miles, connecting the principal business centers, the railway stations and the docks with the residence district. The cars are all open and are hauled by horses. The company has 187 cars, 1,150 horses and employs about 1,000 men. The fare is 2 cents for a ride, regardless of distance. The gross receipts last year were \$201,821 and the operating expenses \$257,321, leaving a net profit of \$157,000, which enabled the company to pay 10 per cent dividends. The rails are old-fashioned, laid in wooden ties and the tracks are made of the track cost only about \$1,500 a mile. Drivers and conductors are paid by the trip, the former averaging \$5.85 a month and the latter \$7. The track, barn and laboring men receive the usual Bombay wages, which average about 12 cents a day.

It is proposed to convert the system into an electric trolley line, and the government now has a new franchise under consideration. Calcutta and Madras both have good electric tramways, and there is no reason why Bombay should be behind the times, although, generally speaking, India has not kept pace with the rest of the world in public utility. The track, barn and laboring men receive the usual Bombay wages, which average about 12 cents a day.

The introduction of electricity and the extension of the street-railway system is improving conditions. Distances are very great in the foreign colonies, and during the last months, from March to November, it is impossible for white men to walk in the sun, and for colored men to walk in the shade. They are compelled to keep on their feet, and the density of the population in other sections is so great as to be a continual and increasing public pest. Bombay has over 500,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are packed into very narrow limits, and in the narrow quarters it is estimated that there is one human being to every ten square yards of space.

It will be realized that this is a dangerous condition of affairs, and that a city that is constantly afflicted with epidemics and in which contagious diseases always prevail. The extension of the street car service would do something to help in this. They lie down to sleep anywhere, in the parks on the sidewalks, in hallways, and drawing their robes over their faces are utterly indifferent to what happens. They get their meals at the cook shops for a few farthings, eat when they are hungry, sleep when they are sleepy, and go through life without a fixed abode.

Farming Methods.

There is very little demand in India for agricultural implements, although three-fourths of the people are employed in tilling the soil. Each farmer owns or rents a very small piece of ground, hardly big enough to justify the use of anything but the simplest primitive tools. They have been handed down to him through long lines of ancestors for 3,000 years. Nearly all his implements are home made, or come from the village blacksmith shop, or from the rudest, most awkward description. They plow with a crooked stick, they dig ditches with their fingers, and carry everything that has to be moved in little baskets on the tops of their heads. The harvesting is done with a primitive-looking sickle, and

W. B. MOSES & SONS.

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A PLENTIFUL VARIETY OF FURNITURE

In the February
Furniture Sale.

5 OFF 4 OFF 3 OFF 2 OFF

IT'S a cause of wonder to many who don't know the selling capacity of this house, where all the furniture we're constantly bringing in, goes to. Think of the carloads that have been in this sale—one single purchase for which was of nearly eight hundred pieces, and that meant a dozen or so duplicates of one pattern in many instances. Still we have to check up the sale lists constantly, so as not to advertise anything you will find sold out when you come here. We can't duplicate the sale goods at the same prices, so it's important that you should accept opportunities as they are announced.

\$45 Leather Couch, \$33.75

REDUCED ONE-FOURTH.

The frames in Oak and Mahogany finish. Well-built, well-appearing Couches that register high in merit and low in price.

\$22 Bureau, \$14.67.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

A large Golden Oak Bureau, of exceptional merit; well designed and built, with large shaped French bevel plate mirror.

\$18 Chiffonier, \$12.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In golden oak, with full swell front and French bevel plate mirror.

\$18.50 Bureau, \$12.34.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In golden oak, with serpentine front and 24x30-inch French bevel plate mirror; well built, well finished.

\$12 Chiffonier, \$8.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In golden oak, polished, with French bevel plate mirror.

\$12 Chiffonier, \$8.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

Well-built Golden Oak Chiffonier, with shaped French bevel plate mirror; of the grade, design and finish that ordinarily has to command \$12—for \$8.

\$12 Bureau, \$8.00.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

One of the most extraordinary values we've put out. Golden Oak Bureau, with French bevel plate mirror, that can't ordinarily be built for what we ask for it.

\$8.25 Chiffonier, \$5.50.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

Golden Oak Chiffonier, with five drawers—roomy, convenient, well built, well finished—\$5.50.

\$12 Chiffonier, \$8.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

Golden Oak Chiffonier, with oval French bevel plate mirror; five drawers; perfect in construction and finish—\$8.

\$21 Bureau, \$14.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In polished golden oak, with large shaped French bevel plate mirror.

\$7 Washstand, \$4.67.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In golden oak, well built, well finished—the ordinary \$6 Washstand for \$4.67.

\$33 Chiffonier, \$22.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In quarter-sawn golden oak—splendid construction, polish finish; oval French bevel plate mirror.

\$44 Leather Rocker, \$29.34.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

The Rocker and the Arm Chair match; well built, and covered in the new Roanskin leathers. Each piece a standard \$44 value. The sale brings them down to \$29.34.

\$44 Leather Arm Chair, \$29.34.

REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

The Rocker and the Arm Chair match; well built, and covered in the new Roanskin leathers. Each piece a standard \$44 value. The sale brings them down to \$29.34.

W. B. Moses & Sons, F St., Cor. 11th.

A Rummage Sale of Mattings.

TIME'S here for us to prepare for spring matting importations. We've rummaged the entire stock carried through the winter for all patterns to be dropped and all remnants, cut rolls, etc. The harvest has been plentiful—the selling will be sensational, for we will inaugurate a clearance tomorrow that deals in prices cut to a half and sometimes a third former figures.

Remnants in Napier Mattings, in lengths of from 2 to 5 yds. Regular price, 60c. yd. Special.....10c.

Remnants of Napier Mattings, in lengths of from 5 to 10 yds. Regular 90c. values. Special.....20c.

Imported Scotch Napier Mattings, in lengths of from 2 to 6 yds. Regular \$1.00 value. Special.....30c.

1 roll Malabar Fancy Coco Matting. Regular price, 75c. Special.....35c.

1 roll 1½ yds. wide Malabar Fancy Coco Matting. Regular 90c. quality. Special.....45c.

1 roll Plain Coco, ½ yds. wide. Regular 90c. value. Special.....45c.

Remnants of Coco Matting, 2 to 5 yds. each. Regular price, 65c. yd. Special.....10c.

Japanese Mattings in carpet effects; red, blue, green and old gold. There are 10 patterns, of which we have 1 roll each. Regular 20c. and 35c. quality. To go at, roll.....\$6.00

Japanese Mattings in carpet effects; Regular 40c. and 45c. qualities, in rolls of 40 yds. Special, roll.....\$8.00

Imperial Japanese Mattings, in rolls of 40 yds.; suitable patterns. Regular 75c. quality. Special.....37½c.

1,500 yds. Matting Remnants. Regular 75c. 90c. 30c. 40c. 35c. and 25c. qualities. To go at HALF PRICE.

Linoleums to Be Closed Out.

The genuine cork kind—some 50 patterns to be closed out. Many novelties in the line, including the Dutch, English, Scotch and domestic goods—dropped patterns, but just as good as the late ones. An elegant opportunity to secure a bargain for your office, kitchen, pantry, dining room, bath or vestibule.

Regular Cork Linoleums—5 patterns in tile and mosaic effects. Regular 60c. values. Special, per yard.....42½c.

Heavy Cork Linoleums—6 patterns in tile, mosaic and floral effects. Regular 75c. quality. Special.....47½c.

Extra Thick Cork Linoleums—12 patterns. Pretty tiles, in blue, white, green, mosaic and parquetry design. Regular 85c. quality. Special.....62½c.

150 yards Oleoith. Regular values, 25c. and 60c. Special.....27½c.

Cork Inlaid Linoleums, suitable for kitchen, pantry, dining room and halls, offering 5 choice patterns. Regular \$1.50 value. Special, per yard.....92½c.

English Inlaid Cork Linoleum, suitable for kitchen, dining room, pantry and office. 10 choice patterns. Regular \$1.00 value. Special, per yard.....\$1.17½

Extra Thick English and Dutch Inlaid Linoleums; suitable patterns for office rooms, kitchens, halls, pantries and dining rooms. 15 choice patterns. Regular value, \$1.75. Special.....\$1.37½

500 yards remnants of Linoleum, in pieces from 2 to 10 yards. Regular 60c. and 75c. values. Remnant price.....39c.

500 yards remnants of Linoleum, in pieces from 2 to 10 yards. Regular \$1.00. Remnant price.....47½c.

WAINWRIGHT'S REPORT

RECENT LANDING OF MARINES IN SAN DOMINGO DESCRIBED.

Insurgents Who Fled on the American Flag Chastised by a Land-

By order of Secretary Moody the report of Capt. Richard Wainwright, commanding the Newark, regarding his recent reconnaissance about Santo Domingo, has been made public at the Navy Department.

Capt. Wainwright found on his arrival at Sancho that the insurgent forces were in the city, and that the American consul both had been wounded by the same bullet in the fighting there. As it was expected that the attack February 8 would be repeated the following day, he wrote a letter to the commanders of the government and insurgent forces protesting against further firing in the streets of the city or toward the houses of the inhabitants, and demanding that the insurgent forces should be ordered to leave the city.

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